THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1151.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1803. [VOLUME XVIII.

NOTICE.

THAT a PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly to confirm the Sale of Lands of John Moore, deceased, on Dan River and the waters thereof. October 7.

LAND FOR SALE.

Conformably to a decree of the County Court of Henrico, will be sold on the first Monday in November next, at the Court-House of the said county, for ready money,

THIRTY three and an half acres of land, the property of Frederick Clarke, or so much thereof as will satisfy a debt of eleven pounds, eleven shillings and nine pence, with interest, costs and expences due from said Clark to Richard Adams, dec.

The Commissioners.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES ANDERSON, deceased, late of the city of Williamsburg, are desired to make them known; and all those who are indebted, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Robert Anderson,
Administrator of James Anderson, dec.
Williamsburg, October 11, 1803. ep4w.

United States of America, fifth Circuit, Virginia District.

May term, 1803.

Samuel Donaldson, surviving partner of Gibson, Donaldson and Hamilton, Plaintiffs, against
Duncan Rose, executor of John Bannister, deceased, Elizabeth Shippen, William Shippen, and Thomas Shippen, infants under the age of twenty one years, and William Shippen, executor of Thomas Lee Shippen, deceased, Defendants. } In Chancery.

ON the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the defendant, Rose, do make up an account of his administration of the estate of John Bannister, deceased, before one of the Commissioners of this Court, who is directed to make report thereof to the Court.

A Copy—Teste,

James Blagrove, D. C.

Commissioner's Office, Richmond, Oct. 10, 1803.

THE parties concerned are desired to take notice that I have appointed Friday, the 25th day of November next for carrying the within decretal order into effect, upon which day their attendance is required at my office, with their papers and accounts ready for examination.

WM. HAY, M. C.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Paul Thilman to Benjamin Oliver, jun. and Patrick Anderson, to secure Benjamin Toler, on account of his securityship for the said Paul Thilman, as deputy under Thomas Tinsley, late sheriff of Hanover county, will be offered for sale at public auction, for ready money, on Wednesday the 26th day of October next, at Hanover courthouse, it being court day,

TRACT OF LAND,

whereon the said courthouse stands, (subject to Mrs. Thilman's dower) containing by estimation about 530 acres, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay and satisfy the said Benjamin Toler the following sums of money, viz.—130l. with interest thereon from the 7th of July, 1801; 12l. 10s 1d. with interest from the 30th September instant; 18 dollars and 3 cents, with interest and costs, together with any further sum that may appear to be due the said Benjamin Toler as security aforesaid, with the costs and charges of executing the said deed of trust.

The Trustees.

Hanover, Sept. 30, 1803. tds.

30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June last, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertson, of Manchester. She is a tall, spare, black Girl, about twenty years old, stoops much, has very short knotty hair, which she attempts to make longer by platting; her nose turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable she is harbored.—She is a good semstress.

I will give the above reward to any person who will secure her in Jail so that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

NOTICE.

I forewarn any person from trading for papers of the following description, to wit, a BOND given by me to George Adams and Samuel French, surviving partners of George Adams & Co. for £20 17 8½ on the 24th January, 1801, with a credit thereon of £6 15 6 netered 6th June, 1801; also my Assumsit of £19 to Samuel French, dated 6th December, 1801, in favor of John Curtis. The above papers are in the hands of William French, administrator of Samuel French, dec. and I have accounts against said decedent to the amount or thereabout, and mean not to pay until a settlement takes place between the administrator of said decedent and myself. DAVID RICE.

Pittsylvania, Sept. 28th, 1803.

A FEW COPIES OF
Hening's Virginia Justice,
For Sale at this Office.

TO RENT,

THE middle tenement in the large four story Brick house nearly opposite the Post-Office, which was last occupied by Edmund W. Rootes—For terms apply to BEN. JAMES HARRIS, or THOMAS HARRIS.

Richmond, October 7, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the matter of HOOPER & TOLER, Bankrupts.

THE Commissioners named and authorised in and by a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued, and now in prosecution against Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, Merchants of the city of Richmond, trading under the firm of Hooper and Toler, intend to meet on Saturday, 29th day of October next, at their office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupts, when and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts under the said commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

William Temple, Marcus Elcan, } Assignees.

Richmond, August 26, 1803.

N. B. The assignees have got in their possession the Books, Bonds, &c. belonging to the estate of Hooper and Toler, and request all those indebted to said concern to come forward & discharge their respective balances—or suits will without regard to persons, be instituted.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on

Saturday the 22d of October, at the dwelling-house of Elisha Williams, sundry articles of

Household and Kitchen Furniture

BELONGING to the estate of G. Ellis, deceased. A credit of six months will be allowed the purchasers, for all sums above twenty five shillings, on giving bond with satisfactory security to

The Administrator.

Richmond, October 11, 1803.

The Philogenotrace is at the Eagle Tavern, and remains in Richmond but eight or ten days.

October 15th, 1803. 3tp.

RAPHAELLE PEALE,

city.

Gentlemen poffering Curiofities, and who wifh to aid C. W. PEALE, in his indefatigable labours, and to preferve fuch to their country, (AMERICA) have now an opportunity whilft his fon remains in this

NO LIKENESS, NO PAY

LARGE, 50 DOLLARS.

LIKENESSES IN MINIATURE 20, AND IN

extent of the Patent Law.

to commit this species of ROBBERY, will suffer to the Patentee: Such as are so devoid of principle as

or reading Physiognotraces, without a right from

All persons are hereby forewarned making, using,

for a Quarter of a Dollar.

for a few seconds of time, more accurate than can be done by the most eminent artist in existence.—Four

32 Profiles, at one sitting, which occupies but

THIS truly ingenious Machine draws from 4 to

Patent Physiognotrace.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, at the Seven Islands, in Fluvanna county, about the first of March last, a Negro Woman named MOLL, of a black complexion, large white eyes, very likely, about the middle size, and about thirty years old. I am informed that she possesses a free pass under the name of *Molly Mayo*, or *Molly Bell*.

I will give the above reward for the delivery of the said Negro Woman to Mr. Archibald Freeland in Manchester, or to Mr. Wm. Goode at the Black Heath Coal Pits. She has been seen at both these places lately. At the same time I must hereby forewarn all persons from hiring or harbouring the said Negro, under the penalty of being proceeded against agreeable to law.

Thomas Shores, jun.

October 17, 1803. oaw2wp.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general assortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the season, which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to *punctual customers*, on the usual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE, calculated to store FLOUR, &c. those who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are assured, that their endeavours will be used to give general satisfaction, and their charge for storage, &c. will be reasonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

I WILL SELL

THE balance of my Upper TRACT in Orange, 900 acres, in lots as may suit the purchaser or purchasers. The sale to take place at the next Orange November Court. Also, 600 acres of the Tract near the Courthouse. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

John Baylor.

October 18.

ALMANACS,

FOR THE YEAR 1804,
For Sale at this Office.

PRESIDENT's MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON CITY, October 17.

This day at three o'clock the following MESSAGE was delivered to the two Houses of Congress by Mr. Harvie, Secretary to the President:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

IN calling you together, fellow-citizens, at an earlier day than was contemplated by the act of the last session of Congress, I have not been insensible to the personal inconveniencies necessarily resulting from an unexpected change in your arrangements; but matters of great public concernment have rendered this call necessary; and the interests you feel in these will supercede in your minds all private considerations.

Congress witnessed, at their late session, the extraordinary agitation produced in the public mind by the suspension of our right of deposit, at the port of New-Orleans, no assignment of another place having been made according to treaty. They were sensible that the continuance of that privation would be more injurious to our nation, than any consequences which could flow from any mode of redress. But reposing just confidence in the good faith of the government whose officer had committed the wrong, friendly and reasonable representations were resorted to, and the right of deposit was restored.

Previous however to this period, we had not been unaware of the danger to which our peace would be perpetually exposed, whilst so important a key to the commerce of the western country remained under foreign power. Difficulties too were presenting themselves as to the navigation of other streams, which, arising within our territories, pass through those adjacent. Propositions had therefore been authorized for obtaining, on fair conditions, the sovereignty of New-Orleans, and of other possessions in that quarter interesting to our quiet, to such extent as was deemed practicable; and the provisional appropriation of two millions of dollars, to be applied and accounted for by the president of the United States, intended as part of the price, was considered as conveying the sanction of Congress to the acquisition proposed. The enlightened government of France saw, with just discernment, the importance to both nations of such liberal arrangements as might best and permanently promote the peace, friendship and interests of both: and the property and sovereignty of all Louisiana, which had been restored to them, has, on certain conditions, been transferred to the United States by instruments bearing date the 30th of April last. When these shall have received the constitutional sanction of the Senate, they will, without delay, be communicated to the Representatives, also, for the exercise of their functions as to those conditions which are within the powers vested by the constitution in Congress. Whilst the property and sovereignty of the Mississippi and its waters secure an independent outlet for the produce of the western states, and an uncontrouled navigation through their whole course, free from collision with other powers, and the dangers to our peace from that source, the fertility of the country, its climate and extent, promise, in due season, important aids to our treasury, an ample provision for our posterity, and a wide spread for the blessings of freedom and equal laws.

With the wisdom of Congress it will rest to take those ulterior measures which may be necessary for the immediate occupation, and temporary government of the country; for its incorporation into our union; for rendering the change of government a blessing to our newly adopted brethren; for securing to them the rights of conscience and of property; for confirming to the Indian inhabitants their occupancy and self-government, establishing friendly and commercial relations with them, and for ascertaining the geography of the country acquired. Such materials for your information relative to its affairs in general, as the short space of time has permitted me to collect, will be laid before you when the subject shall be in a state for your consideration.

Another important acquisition of territory has also been made, since the last session of Congress. The friendly tribe of Kaskaskia Indians, with which we have never had a difference, reduced, by the wars & wants of savage life, to a few individuals unable to defend themselves against the neighbouring tribes, has transferred its country to the United States, reserving only for its members what is sufficient to maintain them, in an agricultural way. The considerations stipulated are, that we shall extend to them our patronage and protection, and give them certain annual aids, in money, in implements of agriculture, and other articles of their choice.—This country, among the most fertile within our limits, extending along the Mississippi from the mouth of the Illinois to, and up, the Ohio, though not so necessary as a barrier, since the acquisition of the other bank, may yet be well worthy of being laid open to immediate settlement, as its inhabitants may descend with rapidity in support of the lower country, should future circumstances expose that to foreign enterprise. As the stipulations, in this treaty also, involve matters within the competence of both houses only, it will be laid before Congress so soon as the Senate shall have advised its ratification.

With many of the Indian tribes, improvements in agriculture and house-hold manufacture, are advancing: and, with all, our peace and friendship are established on grounds much firmer than heretofore. The measure adopted of establishing trading-houses among them, and of furnishing them necessaries in exchange for their commodities, at such moderate prices as leave no gain, but cover us from loss, has the most conciliatory and useful effect on them, and is that which will best secure their peace and good will.

The small vessels authorized by Congress, with a view to the Mediterranean service, have been sent into that sea; and will be able more effectually to confine the Tripoline cruisers within their harbours, and supersede the necessity of convoy to our commerce in that quarter. They will sensibly lessen the expences of that service the ensuing year.

A further knowledge of the ground in the north eastern, and north western angles of the United States has evinced that the boundaries established by the treaty of Paris, between the British territories and ours in those parts, were two imperfectly described to be susceptible of execution. It has therefore been thought worthy of attention, for preserving and cherishing the harmony and useful intercourse subsisting between the two nations, to remove by timely arrangements what unfavourable incidents might otherwise render a ground of future misunderstanding. A convention has therefore been entered into, which provides for a practicable demarcation of those limits, to the satisfaction of both parties

An account of the receipts and expenditures of the year ending the 30th of September last, with the estimates for the services of the ensuing year, will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury, so soon as the receipts of the last quarter shall be returned from the more distant states. It is already ascertained that the amount paid into the Treasury, for that year, has been between eleven and twelve millions of dollars, and that the revenue, accrued during the same term, exceeds the sum counted on, as sufficient for our current expences, and to extinguish the public debt, within the period heretofore proposed.

The amount of debt paid, for the same year, about three millions one hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of interest, and making with the payment of the preceding year, a discharge of more than eight millions and an half of dollars, of the principal of that debt, besides the accruing interest; and there remain in the treasury nearly six millions of dollars. Of these eight hundred and eighty thousand have been reserved for payment of the first instalment due, under the British Convention of January 8, 1802, and two millions are, what have been before mentioned, as placed by Congress under the power and accountability of the President, towards the price of New-Orleans, and other territories acquired, which, remaining untouched, are still applicable to that object, and go in diminution of the sum to be funded for it.

Should the acquisition of Louisianna be constitutionally confirmed and carried into effect a sum of nearly thirteen millions of dollars will then be added to our public debt, most of which is payable after fifteen years; before which term, the present existing debts will all be discharged, by the established operation of the sinking fund. When we contemplate the ordinary, annual, augmentation of impost from increasing population and wealth, the augmentation of the same revenue, by its extension to the new acquisition, and the economies which may still be introduced into our public expenditures, I cannot but hope that Congress, in reviewing their resources will find means to meet the intermediate interest of this additional debt, without recurring to new taxes, and applying to this object only the ordinary progression of our revenue. Its extraordinary increase, in times of foreign war, will be the proper and sufficient fund for any measures of safety or precaution, which that state of things may render necessary in our neutral position.

Remittances for the instalments of our foreign debt having been found practicable without loss, it has not been thought expedient to use the power, given by a former act of Congress, of continuing them by reloans, and of redeeming, instead thereof, equal sums of domestic debt, although no difficulty was found in obtaining that accommodation.

The sum of fifty thousand dollars, appropriated by Congress for providing gun-boats, remains unexpended. The favorable and peaceable turn of affairs on the Mississippi, rendered an immediate execution of that law unnecessary; and time was desirable, in order that the institution of that branch of our force might begin on models the most approved by experience. The same issue of events dispensed with a resort to the appropriation of a million and an half of dollars, contemplated for purposes which were effected by happier means.

We have seen with sincere concern the flames of war lighted up again in Europe, and nations with which we have the most friendly and useful relations, engaged in mutual destruction. While we regret the miseries in which we see others involved, let us bow with gratitude to that kind Providence, which inspiring with wisdom and moderation our late legislative councils, while placed under the urgency of the greatest wrongs, guarded us from hastily entering into the sanguinary contest, and left us only to look on and to pity its ravages. These will be heaviest on those immediately engaged, yet the nations pursuing peace will not be exempt from all evil. In the course of this conflict let it be our endeavour as it is our interest and desire, to cultivate the friendship of the belligerent nations by every act of justice and of innocent kindness: to receive their armed vessels, with hospitality from the distresses of the sea, but to administer the means of annoyance to none; to establish in our harbours, such a police as may maintain law and order; to restrain our citizens from embarks

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ing individually in a war in which their country takes no part; to punish severely those persons, citizen or alien, who shall usurp the cover of our flag, for vessels not entitled to it, infecting thereby with suspicion those of real Americans, and committing us into controversies for the redress of wrongs not our own; to exact from every nation the observance, towards our vessels and citizens, of those principles and practices which all civilized people acknowledge; to merit the character of a just nation, and maintain that of an independent one, preferring every consequence to insult and habitual wrong. Congress will consider whether the existing laws enable us efficaciously to maintain this course with our citizens in all places and with others while within the limits of our jurisdiction; and will give them the new modifications necessary for these objects. Some contraventions of right have already taken place, both within our jurisdictional limits, and on the high seas. The friendly disposition of the governments from whose agents they have proceeded, as well as their wisdom and regard for justice, leave us in reasonable expectation, that they will be rectified and prevented in future; and that no act will be countenanced by them which threatens to disturb our friendly intercourse. Separated by a wide ocean from the nations of Europe, and from the political interests which entagle them together, with productions and wants which render our commerce and friendship useful to them, and theirs to us, it cannot be the interest of any to assail us, nor ours to disturb them. We should be most unwise indeed were we to cast away the singular blessings of the position in which nature has placed us, the opportunity she has endowed us with of pursuing, at a distance from foreign contentions, the paths of industry, peace, and happiness, of cultivating general friendship, and of bringing collisions of interest to the umpirage of reason, rather than of force. How desirable then must it be, in a government like ours, to see its citizens adopt individually the views, the interests, and the conduct which their country should pursue, divesting themselves of those passions and partialities, which tend to lessen useful friendships, and to embarrass and embroil us in the calamitous scenes of Europe. Confident, fellow citizens, that you will duly estimate the importance of neutral dispositions, towards the observance of neutral conduct, that you will be sensible how much it is our duty to look on the bloody Arena spread before us, with commisseration indeed, but with no other wish than to see it closed. I am persuaded you will cordially cherish these dispositions, in all discussions among yourselves, and in all communications with your constituents. And I anticipate with satisfaction the measures of wisdom, which the great interests now committed to you, will give *you* an opportunity of providing and *myself* that of approving, and of carrying into execution, with the fidelity I owe to my country.

TH: JEFFERSON.

October, 17 1803.

Both Houses this day formed quorums.

The Senate elected John Brown, President pro-tempore.

The House of Representatives elected Nathaniel Macon, Speaker.

John Beckley, Clerk.

From the Monthly Magazine.

SPANISH SALAMANDER.

Paris has for some days rung with a relation of the wonderful exploits of a Spaniard in that city, who is endowed with qualities by which he resists the action of very high degrees of heat, as well as the influence of the strong chemical re-agents. Many histories of the trials to which he has been submitted before a commission of the institute and Medical School, have appeared in the public Papers; but the public wait with impatience for the report to be made in the name of the commission by Professor Pinel.

Until this report, which will contain a variety of details on the mode of conducting the experiments, be made known, your correspondent sends some of the more remarkable circumstances, of which he has been himself a witness.

The subject of these trials is a young man, a native of Teledo in Spain, 23 years of age, and free of any apparent peculiarities which can announce any thing remarkable in the organization of the skin; after examination, one would be rather disposed to conclude a peculiar softness than that any hardness or thickness of the cuticle existed, either naturally or from mechanical causes. Nor was there any circumstance to indicate that the person had been previously rubbed with any matter capable of resisting the operation of the agent with which he was brought in contact.

This man bathed for the space of six minutes and without any injury either to his sensibility or the surface of the skin, his legs in oil, heated 970 of Reaumur, (250¼ degrees of Fahrenheit;*) and with the same oil, at the same degrees of heat, he washed his face and superior extremities. He held for the same space of time, and with as little inconvenience, his legs in a solution of muriate of soda, heated to 102 of the same scale, (261½ Fahr.) He stood on and rubbed the soles of his feet with a bar of iron heated to a white heat, in this state he held the iron in his hands and rubbed the surface of his tongue.

He gargled his mouth with concentrated sulphuric and nitric acids, without the smallest injury or discoloration; the nitrous acid changed the cuticle to a yellow colour; with the acids in this state he rubbed his hands and arms. All these experiments were continued long enough to prove their inefficiency to produce any impression.—It is said on questionable authority, that he remained a considerable time in an oven heated to 65 or 70 degrees, (178—189 Fahr.) and from which he was with difficulty induced to retire, so comfortable did he feel that high temperature.

It may be proper to remark, that this man seems totally uninfluenced by any motive to mislead, and, it is said, he has refused flattering offers from some religious secretaries of Paris as an emolument for his singular qualities; upon the whole it seems to be the opinion of some philosophical men, that this person must possess some matter which counteracts the operation of these agents. To suppose that nature had organized him differently, would be unphilosophic; by habit he might have blunted his sensibility against those impressions that create pain under ordinary circumstances; but how to explain the power by which he resists the action of those agents which are known to have the strongest affinity for animal matter, is a circumstance difficult to comprehend. It has not failed however to excite the wonder of the ignorant, and the inquiry of the learned at Paris. J. E.

** As the method of converting the degrees on Reaumur's thermometer to those on Fahrenheit is not generally known, we insert the rule; multiply the number on Reaumur by 2¼, and add 32 to the product. The heat of boiling water is 212 degrees of Fahrenheit.*

Extract from Le Mercure de France.

It is at length certain, that the Emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia, are formally invested with the rank of Mediators. In the actual state of war, and after the turn which it has taken, the interference of these powers was unavoidable.—Whatever may be said of the appearance of a French army in the extremity of the North of Germany, it cannot but be productive of inconvenience. But the shutting of the Elbe and Weser, and almost all the pretended claims of England, are still more inconvenient. It is curious to read the notification made by Lord Hawkesbury to all the neutral Powers.—"His Majesty has lately received intelligence, that a part of the banks of the Weser having been taken possession of by the French troops, the navigation is no longer free for his Majesty's vessels, or those of his subjects, whereby the neutrality of that river has been violated. His Majesty has, in consequence, thought it proper to direct that the mouth of that river should be closely blockaded." It is afterwards stated, that His Majesty will be ready to withdraw the blockade as soon as his ships can sail up the river in security, in the same manner as those of other nations.

Such is the right set up by England respecting a blockade; it forms a part of the extraordinary maritime code of that nation. It will not allow other nations the right of marching but when it marches itself, nor of doing but what it does. Should its enemy have possession of any part whatever of the banks of a river, in as much as its navigation in that case restricted, all the Powers of inferior or superior territories must be shut out from it. Not an individual in Europe has the right of returning to his own country, unless England be at the same time allowed that of accompanying him thither.—They talk of imitations made by the English Government, in its acceptance of the mediation of Russia; we know not whether this doctrine, and these pretended rights, form any part of them.

When a people thus abandons every principle of right recognized among nations, it only remains for it to separate itself from them also. There are already four Barbary Regencies. A fifth may, at pleasure, be added to them; and the nations of Europe would even do well to pay it a tribute for permission to navigate their rivers, and the seas.—These are not pretensions arising solely from vanity and pride: in that case they might be overlooked, and suffered to pass without adjusting or disputing them. The Mediating Powers have already avoided all these questions in their last pacification with England. They may again avoid them. But unfortunately, there is one thing which they cannot avoid, and that is, not to have it in their power to continue at peace from the moment that England shall go to war. England cannot, in fact, enter into any contest without instantly reviving its pretended right to blockade, that of searching ships of war, of carrying them into her ports, and in a word the right of destroying, from the bare circumstance of its being at war with one nation, the navigation of all others.

The commerce of Europe is now so accustomed to this order of things, that the first sound of a cannon discharged by England becomes the signal for the interruption of every kind of marine enterprise. What trader, for instance, of common sense, would, in such a case, hazard on the seas his vessel and property, which the first English privateer has authority to capture, which are carried into British ports, with the certainty of being lost, at least to the owners: though, after numberless vexations, it should not be thought right to adjudge them to the captors? The English Admiralty Courts are well aware, that by authorising these iniquities, the result must be, that no commerce will be carried on by sea in English vessels. War, the scourge of all other nations, thus becomes a source of riches and prosperity for England alone.

Europe cannot continue longer in such a situation. Since it is invested as mediatress of this contest must be decided: all powers must unite in putting an end to this shameful practice; England must again become a party to the common pact of civilized nations; she must renounce the habit of imposing her peculiar laws on the whole world, and the pretensions which she herself has created; the present epoch, in fine, must witness the establishment for all of the common right of all. If not, England should forever be confined to her island, excluded from all social relations, and then she would never be heard of more, but by the mails from India or America.

Foreign Intelligence,

Received at Boston, by the Minerva, Captain Clement.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Reported Revolution in France.

The Funds, yesterday, experienced a trivial advance, in consequence of a very prevalent rumor, that another Revolution had been effected in Paris. It was stated, that the Raisonable, of 64 guns, was boarded off Goree, by a Dutch officer, who informed Captain Hotham, that Gen. Moreau, and the greater part of the army in the neighbourhood of Paris, had hoisted the Royal Standard, and dissolved the Consular Government. Captain Hotham, sent the Jackall gun-brig off with the intelligence, and on Friday evening returned himself to the Downs. The communication in question was, doubtless made to Capt. Hotham and derived some degree of credit from the previous, knowledge of the state of parties, and of public opinion in France.—Should such an event, however, have taken place, it is strange that the account should first have reached this country by the circuitous route of Holland, or that General Moreau should allow public report to anticipate the communication which, it is reasonable to suppose, he would have made to the French Princes, had he atchieved the important service ascribed to him.

The rumor adds, that after Moreau had declared against Buonaparte, and had been joined by the troops and generals in Paris, deposed the three Consuls, and proclaimed the abolition of the Consular Government; he immediately published an address to the people, in which, after enumerating the acts of ambition and cruelty committed by Buonaparte, he invites them to return to that monarchical system, under which alone they can expect permanent prosperity and repose.

That Buonaparte, fall when he will, and that he will fall we have no doubt, will sink unmoaned and unlamented, we believe; that the people of France would willingly return to the arms of monarchy, we strongly suspect.

Fresh convulsions in Ireland

The County of Kildaire, has been proclaimed, as well as the county of Meath—Our letters from Dublin of Tuesday last informs us, that the Rebels are supposed to be actively though secretly employed.

The South of Ireland remains tranquil; but Government continue very properly to adopt a vigilant and vigorous system of conduct.

"We have scotch'd the snake, not kill'd it."

August 28.

We have letters from Dublin by twe mail of yesterday, dated 10 o'clock on the night of the 23d, which represent all then quiet, but that the most painful solicitude prevailed as to the apprehended events of the following day, which has been appointed for a general rising in conjunction, as the infatuated rabble had been taught to believe, with an army from France.

In most parts of the country the inhabitants were flying to the town for safety. The gallant energy of the Yeomanry increases with the occasion for their services. In the King's County they amount to six thousand effective men, and in most other counties the corps are proportionally strong.

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.

Letters from Kilkenny, mention, that some traitorous incendiaries have lately been busy at Castlecomer and thar vicinity, to excite the people to disturbance.

Renewed rebellion in Turkey.

August 26.

From Turkey we learn, that that unhappy Empire is again distracted by another formidable rebellion, on the part of Passwan Oglou; and to add to the perplexity of the Port, France has demanded, that the English ships shall not only be prohibited from entering the ports of Turkey, but prevented from passing the Dardanelles.

A body of Troops of Passawan Oglou, has entered Wallachia, and surrounded the entrenchments of Bucharest.—This sudden invasion has surprised every body, but the reason assigned by Passwan Oglou is still more astonishing. It is, says he to avenge the death of a Cure, whom he established in that quality in the village of Zesnicset in Wallachia, and to get the head of his murderer. We did not expect to see the Turk take up arms in favour of a Catholic Priest.

China in a state of French Revolution.

August 28.

One of the Calcutta papers which we have lately received, contains the following article;

We little expect that the Revolutionary Scenes which so long agitated the Western Hemisphere, would have extended their influence over so distant—and so jealous a Government as the Chinese; the principles which actuate the rebels in this quarter, will be found to be in exact accordance with those which produced the French Revolution—the progress threatened to be as terrible. and if we view the character of the nation as the preposterous genius of the Empire, it is more than probable that the result will be the same;—the subversion of the ancient Government of the Chinese.

LONDON, August 12.

LOYAL NORTH BRITONS.

A general meeting of the gentlemen of this corps of Volunteers was held on Monday night, at the crown and Anchor tavern, in the Strand, to consider of the propriety of an address from the corps to his Majesty, and to receive and decide upon certain recommendations from the committee, relative to the nomination of officers, and to several other matters of necessary arrangement.

James Mackintosh, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, was called to the chair. He opened the business of the meeting, in a speech of the most impressive and animating kind.

Mr. Campbell then rose and addressed the chair, nearly in the following elequent terms:

Sir, although the short and important stanzas which you have done me the honour of mentioning, have no peculiar allusion to North Britain, or to a North British Association, yet I am emboldened to bring them forward by the great and animating cause which has called us together. Sir, as this is the first time I have had the honour of appearing in this meeting of my countrymen, I cannot help expressing my feelings of satisfaction; I cannot help declaring, what a proud and honourable and important area it forms in the life of an individual, when he enrols himself even as an undistinguished member in the ranks of this mighty nation, which is now gathering for a combat more eventful and sublime than human history hath ever described, or human imagination hath conceived. To be one of the innumerable thousands who are crowding to this most holy warse, is an honour and a privilege. I bless God, therefore, that I exist this moment in my native country to have the pleasure of witnessing a spectacle the most noble ever exhibited in human affairs; a nation of armed freemen, undivided by faction, unenervated by prosperity, with energies concentrated, renewed, rekindled, by their common danger; assembling to fight under the banners of independence for themselves and the universe. Who would exchange such a spectacle for all the blessings of a timorous repose? Our feuds, our party passions, are for ever gone; they are to be buried in the graves of our invaders.

Our bosoms will bare, for the glorious strife,
And our oath is recorded on high;
To prevail in the cause that is dearer than life,
Or, crush'd in its ruins, to die.
Then rise fellow freemen, and stretch the right hand,
And swear to prevail in your dear native land.
'Tis the home we hold sacred is laid to our trust,—
God bless the green isle of the brave;
Should a conqueror tread on our forefathers dust,
It would rouse the old dead from the grave.
Then rise, fellow freemen, and stretch the right hand,
And swear to prevail in your dear native land.
In Britain's sweet home shall the spoiler abide,
Profaning its love and its charms;
Shall a Frenchman insult the lov'd fair at our side?
To arms! Oh my country to arms;
Then rise, fellow freemen, and stretch the right hand,
And swear to prevail in your dear native land.
Shall tyrants enslave us, my countrymen?—No!
Their head to the sword shall be given:—
Let a death-bed repentance be taught the proud foe,
And his blood be an offering to heaven.
Then rise, fellow freemen, and stretch the right hand,
And swear to prevail in your native land.

A German writer says, that Bonaparte is so ambitious, that he would have the Black Sea for a washhand bason; the Mediterranean for a watering-place, the Baltic for a fish-pond, the Atlantic for a pleasure yacht; and the Pacific Ocean for a mirror when he is in a passion.

The following curious article is extracted from an old book well known, entitled the Turkish Spy, written near 150 years ago, "Quen Margaret of France the wife of Henry IV. used to practice much with wizards and magicians, who, in an enchanted glass, shewed her who should reign in France for the time to come. First appeared Henry IV. then Lewis VIII. next Lewis XIV. and after him a pack of Jesuits, who should abolish the Monarchy, and govern the nation themselves.—This glass is to be seen in the King's palace to this day." We may ask the chief Consul if he knows any thing of this glass, and whether he has looked in it to see his fate, should he carry in execution his threatened invasion of this country.

AUGTST 28.

A private letter in the Courier de Londres of last night states, that the invasion of this country has become still more the topic of conversation since the return of the First Consul. It has been signified to the Deputies of the Batavian Government, that if the gun flat-bottomed boats to be employed in the expedition are not ready by the stipulated period, the Government of Holland shall be changed, and a severe contribution levied on the unfortunate inhabitants. The general opinion is, that with the greatest possible activity it is impossible to complete the preparations within the time required.—It is now generally believed that the First Consul will not command the army in person. There are few persons in France who entertain very lofty ideas of the personal courage of his Consular Majesty.—He reckons much on the co-operation of the Irish rebels in Ireland. He even goes so far as to consider them as his natural allies. In the office of the Minister for Foreign Affairs there are several Irish interpreters, whose office it is to receive all the representations of their Irish partners in treason, and to furnish them with supplies of money. The war is represented as far from being popular in France. There is a faction, indeed, constantly railing against the perfidity and ambition of the English Government; but the people at large see no national object in the prosecution of the contest, and they regard a descent on this country, with our state of naval superiority, as a hopeless project. A single instance of reverse of fortune is alone wanting to circulate over the country a general sentiment of disgust against the ambition of an individual who to the gratification of his own personal malignity, sacrifices the tranquility of thirty millions of men." Rest assured," says the writer, "that the war is not at all popular, but that Bonaparte is committed to an attempt at invasion. He will certainly attempt an expedition against your country, not in person (for he wants courage for the enterprize,) but entrusted to some of his obscure Generals, such as Mortier, whom he cannot controul. He looks only to fortune for the success of this hazardous enter-

prize. He expects to be able to stop in his attempt on the first reverse of fortune, and he trusts that the disappointment will be overlooked by proposals of peace to your government, while he is organizing his plans of conquest in the Levant."

The plans to which the writer alludes refer to an expedition to the Morea, which many intelligent persons believe to be in the contemplation of the French Government.

AUGUST, 29.

It is confidently asserted that France has consented to withdraw its troops from the borders of the Elbe and the Weser, which are to be occupied by Prussian troops, and that General Blucher, the Prussian Commander in Westphalia, has sent orders to several regiments to hold themselves ready to march for that destination. Except a column of 10,000 French troops, all the others are immediately to evacuate Hanover.

It is said that the cause of General Dumourier's visit to this country at present is, that during the American war, when a project of invading England was taken up by the French Government, Dumourier had given in plans. These being preserved, it was said that *Bonaparte* meant to act upon them.—Dumourier wrote to the Duke of Orleans, desiring him to inform our government of the nature of these plans. In consequence of this, Dumourier was invited to England to give further information on the subject.

We are sorry to state, that the rumour of the loss of the Calypso slop of war, is confirmed. She was run foul of by one of the ships to which she was convoy, on the 20th ult. and immediately went down. We deeply regret to add, that every soul perished.

The celebrated Dr. Callihan, of the County of Cork, who was arrested with Todd Jones, has, we understand been liberated. This gentleman who is considerably advanced in years, is talked of as a very high literary character. He is said to have been the intimate friend of Voltaire, and the correspondent of Adam Smith.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

MAIDSTONE.

Philips v. *Wright*—This was an action for money had and received under the following circumstances:—The defendant, as Mr. Serjeant Baily stated, might best be known from his own account of himself. He here stated, that he was one John Wright, called by the Holy Spirit from Leeds to London, and from London to Avignon, in France, to found a society of United Christians. In pursuance of this plan, and to shew his supernatural inspiration, the defendant had related many instances of his being in favour of the *Holy-spirit*; by these means he had prevailed upon many simple men to put him in possession of their property, by way of founding a society which should have for its basis a community of goods.—The plaintiff, Philips, was one of the foolish people who had been duped by him; he had given up his farm, and transferred all his property to the defendant, for the use of the United Christian brethren: but finding himself deceived by the defendant, who, notwithstanding all his professions, had an *eye to mammon*, he brought this action to recover the money he had been duped out of.

Two witnesses were accordingly called, who stated that they were members of the United Christian brethren. As might be well supposed, they were very stupid and insensible beings but their evidence amounted to this, that the defendant had confessed that he had received 698l. of the money of the plaintiff. Being cross examined as to the nature of their confederacy, they could hardly give any account of it, except that it was something of a religious confederacy, in which there was to be a community of goods, and that each man was to have what he *wanted*.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount of the money he had advanced.

Among the prisoners in Worcester Castle last week, was John Dovey, charged with *throwing his wife out of a window*; the law not having provided a specific punishment for this offence, he was remanded into custody, until he find the sureties required by the Court.

Samuel Bailey

Offers for sale, at his Nursery in New-Kent county, near St. Peter's Church, 5,000 grafted

APPLE TREES,

OF choice fruit, at the low price of 6d. per tree. He believes they are not exceeded, if equalled, by any in the state, either in thriftiness or quality, having at a considerable expence and trouble procured the most approved kind from this and the northern states. Among which are the following, to wit.

Winesoop Apple,	*Flower Sweetings,*
Bell Flower do.	*Dumpling do.*
Priestley's do.	*Sweet Russell do.*
Pirtensburg do.	*Queensbsrough do.*
Rhode Island Greening,	*Summer Permain do.*
Blush do.	*Harvest do.*
Morgan do.	*Sheep do.*
Pennsylvania do.	*Golding Winding do.*

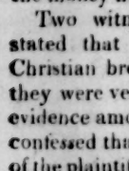
Befides a great variety of other kinds too numerous to be inferted in an advertifement.

October 19. 2p.

For New-York,

THE SCHOONER,

PHŒBE ANN,



WILLIAM SMITH, master, for freight or paffage, (having good accommodations,) apply to the master on board, or to

JOHN DUNSMURE.

Richmond, Oct. 20, 1803. 1*

LOUIS WERCQ,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

NOT intending to carry on his business as extensively as heretofore, informs the public, that in future he shall expect materials to be paid for before they are made into clothes. He has on hand a supply of the best Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns, Marseilles, &c. which he will sell low for cash only. All persons having claims against him will be paid on application, and those in his debt are requested to pay their accounts to him immediately.

Richmond, October 17th, 1803. 4m.

The Virginia Gazette.

—*RICHMOND*—

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1803.

Extract of a letter, dated St. Jago de Cuba, August 12.

"The government of this country has afforded us protection. It has permitted our negrees to be landed, and has offered to sell to the French refugees 16 leagues of land in the country. Each family will thereby have about 450 acres for 100 dollars. The country is watered by several rivers, and is situated in the Bya of Ontanam, 20 leagues from hence."

In February last, the British were fitting out an expedition to the Port Bunder, on the Guzurat coast, and had in contemplation the subjection of all the Northern Mahratto powers, and at that time had a large force in that country. The expedition was conducted with the greatest secrecy; news from that quarter being entirely suppressed—printers being prohibited from publishing any thing from that coast in their papers. The conquest of India worth having, is doubtedly their intention.

The English had also sent a large force against the King of Candy, in the Island of Ceylon, and daily expected accounts of the surrender of all his hereditary possessions.—The war was occasioned by some of the nations under the protection of the English, being plundered by subjects of the King of Candy, and he refused, or, at least, neglected, or evaded making ample restitution.

No man talked more of *religion* than Mr. Windham at one time, but since he began to waver, he proposes to set up "a *golden calf*," to be worshipped *weekly!*

The French invading army depend much upon *tides*, and *fogs*, and *squalls*. They must contrive, however, to bring these *tides*, and *fogs*, and *squalls* into some sort of regular discipline before they can land any considerable number of troops unobserved.

Trying emergencies produce *courage* where it is least expected. The *taylors*, at this time, *equip* more of the military than any other *species* of *men* in the kingdom.

A *bookseller* in the city, calls the present war an *appendex* to the *last*, with a table of *contents* in favour of the English, and many *errata* on the part of the French.

Gen. Jourdan's wife earns a livelihood for herself and her husband, by making *straw bonnets*, in an obscure street in Paris.

A Spanish writer declares, that the best mode of secularizing *monasteries* in any country is, to abolish *nunneries*.

We are told of a clergyman who, in order to animate his flock, read to them "an *excellent pamphlet* instead of a *sermon*." This, perhaps, was easier than to turn a *sermon* into an *excellent pamphlet*.

(London paper.)

COMMERCIALLY IMPORTANT.

Doubts have gone abroad respecting the kind of protection, a certificate obtained in America, would afford to a bankrupt on his removal to a foreign country: the following case was in consequence made out, and transmitted to London; it has been lately returned, and together with the opinion of an eminent barrister there, is now published for the information of the trading part of the community.

CASE.

A Merchant, resident in one of the principal cities in the United States of America, becomes in the course of an extensive commerce, largely indebted to a mercantile house in London; but through sudden and heavy losses in trade, is reduced to bankruptcy. Conformably to the general law of the United States, he is called upon to discover the whole of his estate and effects whatsoever, and to assign the same over to trustees for the benefit of his creditors; receiving from them, a certificate or discharge, similar to that granted to bankrupts by the laws of England. The British creditor, by his attorney on the spot, refuses to prove his debt, or come in under the commission in America. It is asked whether the certificate obtained in America, in the city where the trader was *domiciliated*, duly authenticated by the commissioners, and by the court having jurisdiction in such cases, will not operate as a bar to the demand of the British creditor, in England, and elsewhere.

Answer—"I am of opinion that the certificate which has been obtained in America will operate as a bar to the demand of the British creditor; *especially* as it appears he had an opportunity of benefitting with the rest of the creditors."

J. A. PARK.

Lincoln's Inn-Field, 19th July, 1803,

(Charleston Times.)

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

CINCINNATUS,

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(No. VIII.—concluded from our last.)

Happily, however, for the United States of America, there are two things opposed to this personal and political system of immorality; this private and public armament of vice. *First*, that presidential patronage so much clamoured against of late, as creating an undue influence and support of power in the hands of the executive, will not be found, it is hoped, so lasting a prop to that influence of a republican chief magistrate, who, holding it so influential, elects to office under that persuasion (solely with a view to such objects, and the public interest) men, who of course, often devoid of merit, take no hold on the public confidence, but on the other hand, create distrust, both in the ability and integrity of the selections.—And, *secondly*, that operation of the worst inclinations, is often checked, by the faint and feeble vigour of the personal resolution of those who possess them. If the intrepidity of the heart, was always equal to the baseness of its inclinations, and the powers of the mind, proportioned to the height of its unlawful ambition, then would the situation of a people who depended on the bare virtues of patriotism and philanthropy, in such an one, be deplorable indeed! Then would their feeble resistance of such a one, who had already more than half divided their affections, and thereby paralyzed their powers, be a worse than useless task!—But, since both the courage and the talents, which are absolutely necessary for such a species of usurpation, in an open and direct degree, are often lacking (thro' the overruling distribution of such providential qualities and favours) in the same eminent proportion that the inclination is possessed; it fortunately happens, that we are left only to discover, guard against, and expose to public view, the latent operations of the same inclinations in another shape. What cannot be done by talents and enterprize, in some men, may nevertheless be accomplished, through slower degrees, by hypocrisy and craft. A steady and uniform system of professions for the general good of man, with a regular and attentive view to the establishment and dissemination of principles, ultimately destructive of that general good, constitute a plan, as obvious to the penetrating and impartial, as it is certain of its consequences (if not interrupted) in the end.—This system has already been sanctioned, by an acquiescence in, and excuses for, some of the most abominable, immoral and wicked practices, that ever were attempted or executed in any civilized society. Dissimulation, with regard to public characters and things, have been viewed as mere idle tales in the promotions of men to the first offices of state;—some of the most glaring, treacherous and immoral breaches of private friendship, have been not only excused, but would even be placed above enquiry, as they have already been attempted to be rendered sacred and unpunishable, even by censure itself, in the dignity of the office of the guilty;—practices the most low and criminal, as they relate to the example, the policy and interest, of a particular portion of the United States, and the dignity of the whole, are listened to with silence and disregard, by a majority, who, it is said, on the virtuous principles of republicanism, ought, in all cases, to have controul;—and finally, writers of the most low and vulgar cast,—the most pitiful and debased revilers of our holy religion and the political and departed father of our country, are invited, and their "useful labours" attempted to be rendered more important and influential, not indeed by the "thankfulness of nations," but, in some instances, by the "affectionate professions of regard" and intimate friendships, of some of their philosophical heads!

From a system like this, we may pray to be delivered; but sooner or later, without amendment in our practices; without discountenancing the wicked, instead of encouraging them in the profligacy of their principles and the immorality and depravity of their manners, by exalting them to the most eminent situations in society; we shall inevitably be degraded and destroyed as a people. If from the popularity of men's characters, they are to be exalted by public favour, above every species of responsibility (even from censure) for the most atrocious acts of private infamy towards their fellow-equals, and the more tender parts of their families; then, surely, the dangerous influence of an example flowing from the same exalted source of popularity and preferment, will operate to a most ruinous length, when applied to the propagation, not only of immoral practices and principles, in our common social concerns, but to the MULTIPLICATION of an unfortunate class of inhabitants, whose unequal rank and interest, render every mixture and increase of them, an additional misfortune to the free part of the American community!—But, to those who are content, with the silence of such characters, against such infamous accusations, it is needless to say any thing, by way of exhortation, in their own favour. Apathy and listlessness, are the constant attendants on a state of depravity and vice; and a determined perseverance in these principles and practices, the certain forerunner of their melancholy consequences. It is to such only then, who have shewn neither of those dispositions, I have condescended yet to say any thing on such disgusting subjects; and it is only to others who have expressed a willingness to be informed therein, as well as on other topics, I am now bound, to proceed in laying open to public view, a full exposure and thorough explanation of certain characters and particular transactions.

And if, in any part, or the full progress of such an undertaking, I shall have opened a new volume, of a new "Prospect before Us," to public view, not quite as interesting and instructive, to some persons, as the one heretofore published; those who were so delighted with the torturing effects of that, may console themselves with the agreeable reflection, that, altho' they have no "wigs to twirl off and stamp under foot;" they have, nevertheless, a few locks left, of that original colour,* which would seem intended to blush at those already grown grey in folly and iniquity! They will at least, be so good as to hold in constant recollection, their Freneaus, their Duanes, their Coopers, their Paines, their Cheethams, their Joneses; and, if they please, originally, their Callenders themselves, of whom they have since so much complained; with many more such worthy instruments; and the very honorable and virtuous uses made of them!!

CINCINNATUS.

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* *The colour of his favourite French breeches*—red!

From the EXAMINER.

Mr. Jones,

Having lately consulted the President of William & Mary College, relative to the sending of my son to that seminary, I received from him the following reply. As it may tend to remove similar hesitation in the minds of others, I beg you to give it publicity. Perhaps other editors will also give it a place, as it appears interesting to many, and may be useful in the promotion of science.

"Sir,

You have seen in the public prints those rules by which the College is in future to be governed.—You may be assured, that they will be carried steadily and rigorously into effect—should a young man of a dissipated and idle turn come to this College, his stay here will be very short, not one who after he has evinced such a disposition; whilst the orderly and the studious, will receive every attention, and the most friendly encouragement. You have nothing to fear from the contageon of bad example. We will have a pure College, or none at all. I anticipate the best effects from the regulations now in force: and have no doubt, the late disorders will eventuate in giving to this College that prosperity, for which I have long ardently laboured, and which must be so anxiously desired by every friend to science, to real virtue, and to the first interests of our common country."

We learn that captain J. Rodgers of the John Adams, has taken the ship Masudra going into Tripoli, and also lately destroyed the largest cruiser belonging to Tripoli.

(NAT. INT.)

CHARLESTON, OCT. 13.

CAPT. ROBINSON, arrived on Tuesday, in 15 days from Antigua, informs, that an expedition had been fitted out at Point Petre, (Guad.) about the first September, consisting of eleven hundred men, supposed to be destined against Antigua—that two English cruisers entered the port of Point Petre, and attempted to cut out the vessels containing the troops—they succeeded in cutting the cables of two, but the latter having stern fasts, and a heavy fire being kept up from the shore, the English were unable to effect their object. The English lost one launch, which was taken possession of, after having experienced the fire of the enemy during six hours, and the men on board being mostly killed. They were in daily expectations at Antigua of another expedition from Guadaloupe.

On the 2d of October, in lat. 28, 30, long. 75, 38, capt. R. spoke a Spanish ship of war of 28 guns, who ordered him on board; the captain informed him that Spain was at war with England, and that he was on a cruise against the commerce of the latter power.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

DIDDEP & GIBBS

IS DISSOLVED.

ALL persons having claims against the firm will make them known; and those indebted will make payment to Thomas Diddep, who alone is authorized to settle the business.

Th. Diddep.

Stafford Gibbs.

Richmond, October 1st, 1803. 2

The business will be in future conducted by THOMAS DIDDEP alone, whose attention and endeavors to give satisfaction, will, he hopes, merit a continuance of the encouragement he has hitherto met with in the line of his profession.

FRANCIS FOLLET,

From New-York,

HAS OPENED A STORE OF

JEWELLERY,

HARDWARE,—IRONMONGORY, &c.

Nearly opposite to Messrs. Robert Gamble & Co's. and next door to Messrs. I. & I. Fackler's,

WHERE he offers for sale at a low price for prompt pay only, an assortment of Gold, Gilt, Silver, Plated, Japanned, and Cutlery ware; Gold and Silver Watches, Watch Seals, Keys and Chains; Ladies and Gentlemens Morocco Pocket Books, Gloves, Glove Ties, Elastick Garters, and Girdles; Silk Purses, Counters, Dice, Playing Cards; Ivory and Bone Chess-Men, Backgammon Tables, Battle Doors and Shuttle Cocks, Violin Strings, Flutes, Fifes, Sattin, Wood Tea Caddies, Gentlemens Mahogany Dressing Cases, and travelling Desks; Guns, Gun locks, Pistols, Swords, Sword knots, Epaulets, Military Feathers, Powder Flasks, and Shot Belts; Bird Netts, Whips, Canes, Umbrellas, Boot Jacks, Spurs, Razor Straps, Shaving Boxes, and Brushes; Powder Bags, Violet Soap, Pomatum, Tooth Powder, Essences, Keeves's Colours for Drawing and Painting in Boxes of different sizes, Hair, Lead, and Slate Pencils, Slates, Ink Powder, and Quills, Counting House Seals, Ivory, Horn, and Tortoise shell Combs, Sleeve Buttons, Jews-harps, Cork screws, Fish hooks, Pins and Needles; Tambour Needles, Flints, Table bells, Snuff Tobacco and Segar Boxes, Spectacles and Cases, Nails Hammers, Gimblets, Brads, Clout Nails, Jacks, Wood Screws, Locks, and Hinges, Rat and Mouse Traps, Britannia Metal, Iron and Pewter Table and Tea Spoons, Post and Box Coffee Mills, Fluted and Plain Grid Irons, Frying Pans, Smoothing Irons and Stands, Brass pipe, & common Bellows's, Iron and Copper Chaffing Dishes:—A few pair elegant Brass and Iron Shovels and Tongs, Surveyors Compasses, and Chains, Cases of Methematical Instruments, Glass Globe Lamps, for Halls; Hearth, Floor, Scrubbing, Shoe, Cloaths, and Tooth Brushes; Spades and Shovles, Cast Iron Pots, Kettles, Bake Pans, Skillets, Spiders and Tea Kettles; with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

*** Orders will be received for Iron Castings, or, for any article of *Hardware*, Jewellery or Plated ware, and executed with neatness and dispatch, agreeable to pattern or discription.

Richmond, October 22, 1803.

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

That well known plantation in the upper end of Hanover, called

Bulfield,

NOW containing fixteen hundred and feventy five acres, more or lefs. It is not neceffary to fay much concerning this property, for it is not fuppofed any perfon will purchafe who does not firft view it, I therefore invite all thofe who may be difpofed to inveft their money in land, to examine this eftate. I will, however obferve, that it is in tolerable order for farming, and that it has been very much improved within the laft three or four years, but there is ftill room for and great improvements may yet be made. There is on it a tolerable good old fafhioned dwelling houfe, an overfeer's houfe, negro quarters, two good barns (in one of which is Booker's Threfhing Machine,) and other convenient out houfes, nearly 1000 young apple trees, juft beginning to bear, and 4 or 500 peach trees, all of various kinds and choice felections. between 7 and 800 acres are cleared, the reft in woods and moftly well timbered. About 40 or 50 acres of fwamp already cleared and partly ditched, ftrongly for meadow; more than 100 acres are laid off in lots and chiefly well fet in clover.

There is fown 300 buthels of forward and 50 of latter wheat, about 150 buthels of the forward wheat is on fallowed and manured land, and put in in a maflerly manner, but all the reft is in the corn field, according to the Virginia fyftem—alfo about fixty acres of Rye. The fale will be made with or without the wheat and rye crops, as may be agreed on, and this circumftance will regulate the furrender of poffeffion.

I defire alfo to fell, between 70 and 80 valuable

Labourers,

of whom 24 are men and boys, and none very old. Thefe will be fold in families, for on no account will I feparate them. Alfo about 200 head of CATTLE, of which upwards of 40 are Oxen. Ten excellent MULES, well broke to the waggon and plough; fome very good work horfes, and a work mare, believed to be with foal by a jack; four very good brood Mares, two of them known to be blooded, and the others believed to be fo, and two are believed to be with foal by Stirling

Six Colts, two of them will be two years old next fpring, one by Spread Eagle and the other by Cormorant, out of the blooded mares; two yearling colts by Spread Eagle; alfo one Mule Colt.

All the ftock of Sheep and Hogs, Crops of Corn and Rye, plantation Tools, Waggons, Carts, &c. &c.

To fave unneceffary converfations, it is proper to obferve, that the negroes, ftock, &c. will not be fold until a previous fale of the land fhall have taken place; or the whole will be difpofed of at once to a fingle purchafer.

I again offer the remainder of my Richmond property for fale, conffifting of a fquare of Lots and the Houfes formerly occupied by myfelf including the Houfe in which the Loan Office of the United States is now kept. The vacant Lots adjoining Mr. Pickett. A Houfe and Lot lately the property of Samuel M'Craw, Efq. and the Houfe and Lot formerly occupied by the Hon. John Pendleton. Poffeffion of the Richmond property (except the Houfe and Lot laft mentioned and the vacant Lots) cannot be furrendered until the 1ft Jan. 1804, without the confent and to fuit the convenience of the prefent occupants.

I defire likewife to fell, about 24,000 acres of

Military Lands,

In the ftate of Kentucky and on the N. W. of the Ohio, chiefly patented in my own name, fome of which patents are now and others will foon be in my poffeffion. From thefe all the information may be derived as to its fituation, &c. which it is in my power to afford.

Satisfactory titles to the foregoing property will be given the purchafers according to the tenure by which I hold the fame.

Although it is no part of my object to turn the property hereby offered for fale, into public funds, yet payments for any part of it will be facilitated by receiving any fpecies of the ftock of the United States or of the Bank of the United States, or of any private Banks and Infurance Companies, fo far as to accommodate purchafers. For terms apply to

John Hopkins.

Richmond, Jan. 3, 1803. 12awtf

At a Court held for Goochland County, Sept. 19th, 1803,

Tarlton Hughes, Plaintiff,
Against
Elizabeth B. Underwood, adminiftratrix with the Will annexed of Alexander Underwood, deceased, Defendant, } In Chancery on an Injunction.

THE defendant not having entered her appearance and given fecurity agreeable to the act of aflembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the fatisfaction of the court that fhe is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counfel, *It is ordered*, That the defendant appear here at or before December court next, and anfwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inferted in one of the newfpapers printed in the city of Richmond for two months fucceffively, and that another copy be poffed at the front door of the courthoufe of this county.

A Copy—*Teft*,

Rich'd. Bates, D. C.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of JAMES THOMPSON, againft whom a commiffion of bankruptcy has been iffued according to law, that the Commiffioners and Affignees of his eftate, will meet at their office in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 31ft day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. in order to make a dividend of his eftate and effects; where thofe creditors who have not proved their debts muft come prepared, or they will be excluded the benefit of faid dividend.

SAMUEL MYERS, } Affignees.
WILLIAM McKENZIE, }

Richmond, 29th Sept. 1803. tdm.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next General Aflembly to pafs an act to eftablifh a Turnpike Road between the city of Richmond and the Coal Pits in Henrico county, called Du Val's Pits, and from thence to the main road call'd the Three Chopped Road.

October 10, 1803.

ROBERT JOHNSTON,

Has received from *London* and *Liverpool*, a well felected aflortment of

FALL & FASHIONABLE

GOODS,

Which he will difpofe of on the moft reafonable terms.

He has on hand a few elegant

LOOKING GLASSES,

In burnifhed Gold Frames;

THERMOMETERS, &c. &c.

R. J. has rented a commodious Lumber-Houfe, near the Bafin, where he will receive Produce on Storage or Commiffion. Perfons inclined to intruft their property to his care, may depend on the ftricteft attention to their intereft.

Richmond, October 15. oswtf.

SAMUEL MYERS,

Offers for SALE the following Articles:

TICKLENBURGS.	GERMAN STEEL.
SHEETINGS.	TUMBLERS, in boxes.
BANDANNAS.	SCOTCH SNUFF.
WRITING PAPER.	PEPPER.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

BOLTING CLOTHS.

A few pieces Flanders Duck.	Demijohns.
Linen Checks for Handkerchiefs.	Square Paving Stones.
Damask Table Cloths & Napkins.	A few butts Brandy, hhds. Rum, & quarter casks SHERRY WINE.

October 1ft, 1803. eo6w.

FOR SALE,
My LOT and HOUSES,

IN York Town, on the main ftreet, and convenient to the Church and Courthoufe. The buildings are, a brick dwelling houfe with three rooms and a paffage and convenient clofets below, and three rooms and a paffage above ftairs, and a good cellar, a kitchen, wafh houfe, and other out houfes. This would make one of the beft ftands in York for a merchant or a tavern keeper. For terms apply to Mr Robert Gibbons in York, or the fubfcriber in Richmond.

John Moss.

September 22, 1803. tf

JOSEPH D. BELL,
FARRIER,
FROM ENGLAND.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he, having been regularly bred to the above bufinefs, intends following the fame, in all its branches, at his ftables near the Market Houfe, adjoining which are convenient lots for the accommodation of ftck horfes. He will nick, fox, dock or trim horfes in the neateft manner and on the moft reafonable terms, either at his own ftables or elfewhere. He will break horfes either for the harnefs or fadle and will cure all diffeafes incident to either horfes or cattle.

He returns thanks for the favors already conferred on him, and hopes by attention to merit a continuance thereof.

Richmond, Sept. 22.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS for fale 36 bales of WOOLLENS, conffifting of BROAD CLOTHS, NAP'D COTTONS, HALF THICKS, KERSEYS, YORKSHIRE CLOTHS, POINT BLANKETS, and one bale of extra fup. double milled DRAB CLOTH, which he will difpofe of at a very low advance payable in 6 months.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Old Antigua Rum by the hhd.
A few cafes of excellent old Sherry Wine, 5 years in bottle,
A few pipes of genuine Cogniac Brandy, 4th proof,
Loaf Sugar by the hhd. or 100 cwt.

Wm. Wiseham.

Richmond, 26th Sept. 1803. 2m.

Tobacco Land
FOR SALE.

IN Amherft county, on Horfley's Creek, 529 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINCANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherft Court-Houfe to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable ftand for a Country Store, with a framed houfe for that purpofe, entirely new, and fufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above ftairs, with a good brick chimney, and well under-pinned with brick, alfo a lumber houfe fixteen feet fquare, with a cellar of its full fize walled up with ftone. There is alfo a Taylor's and Saddler's fhop, and other out houfes; likewife a tolerable good dwelling houfe with three rooms below, and two above ftairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houfes within a mile of the ftore, fuitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about feventy five acres cleared; all of which is freth and in good order for cultivation. It has alfo the advantage of being only feven miles from Bethel, where there is an infpection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

As it is prefumed no perfon will be inclined to purchafe the above without viewing the premifes, they will be fhewn by Meffrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make a fale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as alfo on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

Patent Medicines.

A freth fupply is latelely received, and for fale at Wm. PRICHARD's Book-Store.

DOCTOR SOLOMON's
CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD.

THE celebrity and great efficacy of this Medicine is too well known to require a lengthy defcription of its virtues. It ftands unrivalled as a fovereign relief in all delicate, weakly and relaxed conftitutions, lowneft of fpirits, hypochondria, horrors, tremblings, weakneft of fight, loft of memory, impaired vigour, nervous confumptions, and the numberlefs fymptoms of impaired and tottering conftitutions, whether arifing from a life of inactivity, intemperance, or inattention to health. It cheers, braces and invigorates the whole nervous fyftem, and gives new tone to all the vital functions, of which numberlefs inftances can be vouched.

Doctor Solomon's ANTI-IMPETIGINES.

A moft excellent and fure remedy for land and fea fcurvy, rheumatic gout, ulcers, fore legs, and all fcrophulous eruption. Great and various are the inftances of the healing virtues of this fpecific, in all diforders originating in an impure ftate of the blood.

Doctor Solomon's GUIDE TO HEALTH;
OR,
Advice to both Sexes—Price One Dollar.

This work, in a concife manner, recommends the moft fimple and efficacious remedies, with a proper mode of treatment, for the afthma, lofs of appetite, barrennefs, bilious complaints, confumption, female diffeafes, &c. &c.

Doctor Andrews's SPECIFIC LOTION FOR THE FACE.

This Medicine is a fafe, certain and fpeedy cure for pimples, blotches, freckles, fun burns, ftingles, ring worms, and all eruptions and humours of the face and fkin.

INTERESTING!

☞ *To remove predisposition is equal to curing the disease.*

At this feafon of the year, when crouded cities and irregular and various modes of living conftitute an almoft univerfal predifpofition to bilious, inflammatory, yellow and malignant fevers, it would greatly mitigate the prevalence of epidemical or poradic cafes of fever, if the citizens would generally attend to their healths by the frequent ufe of mild bilious purgatives, and avoid all thofe circumftances which excite a predifpofed habit into a general diffeafe, fuch as intemperate debauch, exceffive fatigue, expofure to alternate heats and colds, &c. Accordingly, the beft Medicines ever yet difcovered to anfwer the above indications, and to remove the firft ftages of fevers, as has been experienced for four years paft in all the various cities and towns in the U. States, where yellow and other fevers have prevailed, is found to be

Dr. Lee's Patent New-London
BILIOUS PILLS;

Prepared only by SAMUEL H. P. LEE, New-London—Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

Their good effects and virtues are particularly deferibed in the bill of directions given with each box, and are too well known to need being inferted here; the extenfive fale, and increafing demand from all parts of the United States and West Indies, is a fure proof of their fuperior merits above all others; no family fhould be a day without them, and if ufed once in eight or ten days, (which will occafion no interruption in bufinefs) will preferve health, and remove the caufes of moft common complaints which occur.

P S. Purchasers muft be particular to afk for "*Lee's New-London Bilious Pills*," or they will be liable to be miftaken in procuring the true genuine patent Pills

Alfo for fale, AROMATIC PASTE, for teeth and gums.

☞ *In addition to the above Articles*, WILLIAM PRICHARD *has received a freth supply of the following*

Patent Medicines---*viz.*

ATKINSON's Effence of Muftard, which has the higheft reputation for curing rheumatifm, the palfy, gout, fprains while fwelling, &c.

Annodyne Effence for the *Head Ache.*

Ague and Fever Drops, for the cure of ague and remittent and intermittent fevers. Various are the inftances of the great efficacy of thefe drops, when the Bark, and other Medicines, have failed. Not one in a hundred had to take more than one, and numbers only half a bottle.

Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared and made by Doctor Hunter.

Aqua Mellis, or Effence of Honey Water.
Bardwell's genuine Eye Powder.
Ditto Tooth Ache Drops.
Ditto animating Solar Tincture, for the cure of afthma and confumption.
Ditto Worm Lozenges.
Ditto Effence of the Woods, for the cure of fcurvy, fcrophula, ulcers, and all old fores.
Beft double diftilled Lavender.
Chambaud's anti-afthmatic Lozenges.
Dr. Hunter's Laxative Pills.
Specific Drops for deafnefs.
Scotch Ointment for the itch.

☞ At the above BOOK & STATIONARY STORE may always be found, all the *modern* productions of Europe and America, in all the branches of fcience. The proprietor is monthly receiving new publications from abroad, and once more he aflures his cuftomers and his fellow citizens at large, that the Books and Stationary offered for fale by him are at the loweft terms or prices the fame can be had at Philadelphia, New-York or Boftor.

Richmond, September 9th, 1803.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a PETITION will be prefented to the next General Aflembly, for felling the Glebe Land with the Slaves thereunto annexed, in the parifh of Antrim, and county of Halifax, on certain conditions.

ALSO,

That another PETITION will be prefented for incorporating the Veftry Men or Truftees of the Proteftant Epifcopal Church in faid parifh of Antrim, and county of *Halifax*,

September 22. oaw4w.

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of Richmond,

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure or plaifter, which will be fold low, and a confiderable deduction made to thofe who purchafe by the large quantity. RICHARD ADAMS.

Auguft 12, 1803. 6mhs.

SAMUEL BRADDICK,

HAVING declined bufinefs in Richmond for the purpofe of commencing one in partnerfhip with *WILLIAM SKIPWITH*, at the Cumberland Mills in Cumberland county, and Farmville, Prince Edward county, folicits the favor of all thofe who are indebted to him, to come forward and clofe their accounts, or he will be driven to the neceffity of employing an attorney. His counting room is over the ftore he lately occupied.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool

A General Assortment of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now felling off at their usual low prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. *tf.*

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have just received the greater part of their London

GOODS,

By the ship Suffolk. Their full assortment will be made complete by the arrivals of the ships New-York from London, and Ritson from Liverpool.

Richmond, September 13, 1803.

JAMES FISHER,

Is just receiving from New-York and Philadephia,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

IN HIS LINE—VIZ.

China coffee & tea cups,	Liquor cases with gilt & ground ftoppers,
Dining setts of 179 ps.	Beft Spanish indigo,
A few fix quart bowls,	Cut decanters, wine glaffes, tumblers & falts,
Gunpowder tea in canniters of 3lb. &c.	Plain quart, pint, & half pint decanters,
Boxes of 8lb. also by the single lb.	Green coffee in hhds. & barrels,
Young hyson of the first quality,	Loaf and brown sugar in do.
Pepper and allspice in bags from 50 to 100 lb.	Chocolate of Caldwell, Frasure & Co. manufacture,
Ginger, ground & race,	English mustard in small boxes of 6 doz.
Copperas, allum, brimstone and madder, in small kegs,	Scotch barley in kegs,
Patent shot, from 3 to 10,	Merry Andrew & Henry the 8th playing cards.
Fresh cloves, nutmegs, mace, cinamon, &c.	Port, Sherry, Malaga, Teneriffe and Lisbon wines.
Citron,	
Vase lamps, with brass mounting,	
Turkey cotton yarn,	

Alfo—a few half pipes of genuine Madeira, warranted four years old. Writing and wrapping paper.—A few bales of white Ticlenburgs, with a number of other articles which will be fold on the lowest terms for *Cash, Country Produce*, or good acceptance in town, at 60 days.

Richmond, September 23, 1803.

COMMITTED

TO this jail, an old NEGRO MAN, who fays he belongs to Mathew Lee, of Prince George county. He appears to be about 60 years of age, has a bald head, and is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high.—The owner is defired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

James Taylor, jailor.

Williamfburg, 20th July, 1803.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE fubfcriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opend a

House of Private Entertainment,

at the fecond white houfe above Dabney's Ferry, and about two miles from Hanover Town, on the way to Aylett's, Dunkirk, and Hobb's Hole.

Richard Dabney.

October 7, 1803.

FOR SALE,

At the Tannery, between the Armoury and Rutherfoord's Mills, a large quantity of

SOLE LEATHER,

Of the firft Quality.

George Beatty & Co.

October 8. 6t.

JOHN LESSLIE,

Has just received from London and Bristol,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Cut Glafs,

In Table Setts, &c. &c. and an ample supply of

COPPER,

Raised Bottoms and Sheets—which, with his usual ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or Acceptances payable here at 60 or 90 days.

Richmond, Oct. 7, 1803.